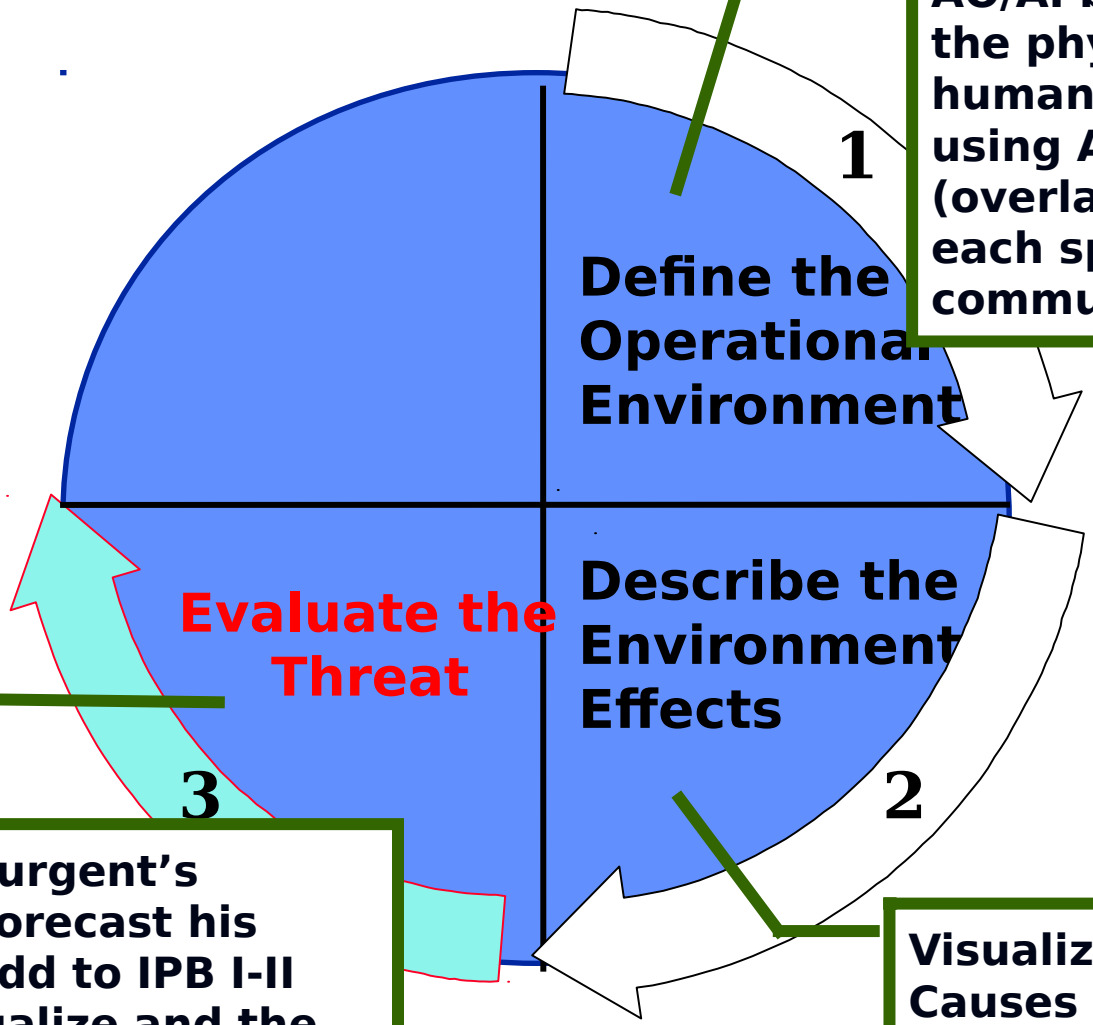
IPB in Counterinsurgency

(Part III Threat Analysis-Insurgency Fundamentals)

IPB 3



Visualize the specific groups that defines the limits of the AO/AI by looking at the physical and human geography using ASCOPE (overlay). Identify each specific community or group.

Visualize the 3 x Root Causes by community or specific group depicted in the Overlay from IPB I

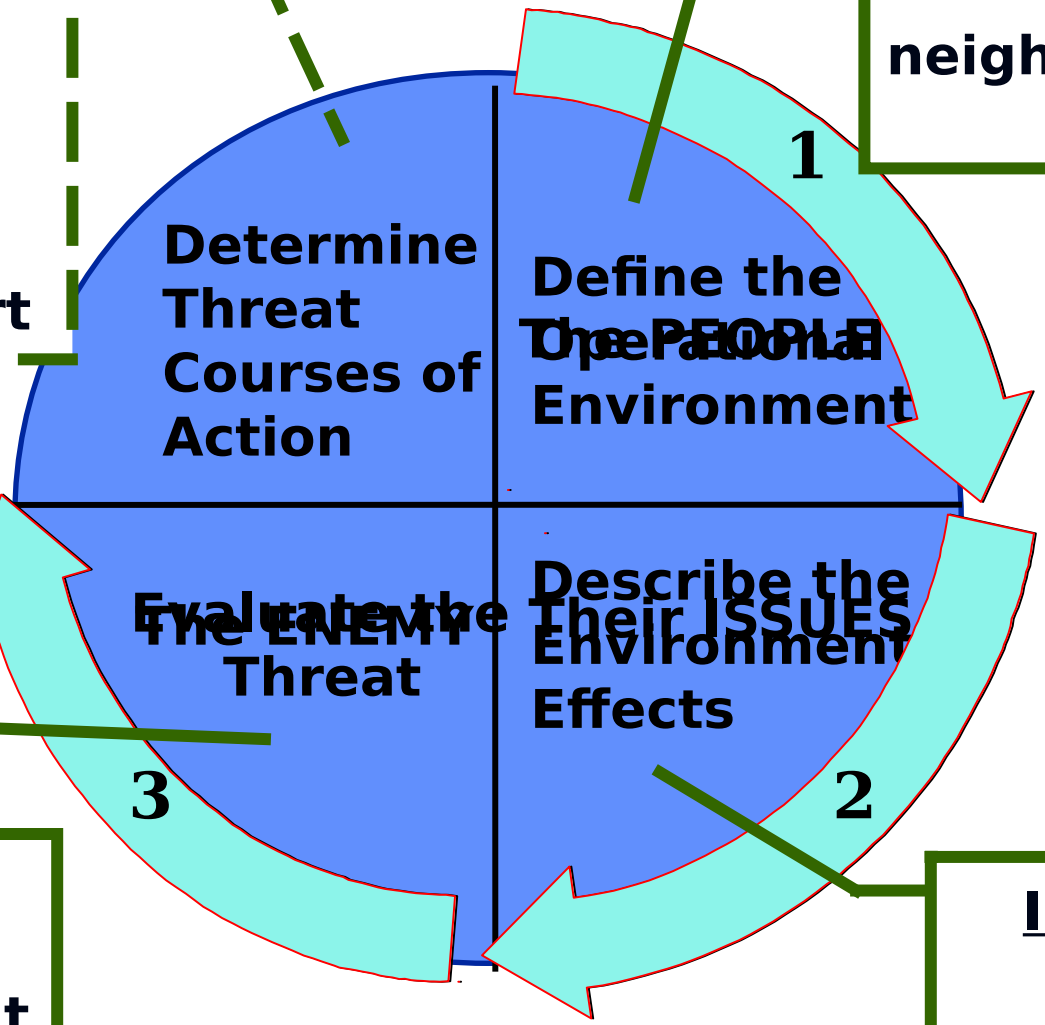
Assess the insurgent's strategy and forecast his MD/MP COA (add to IPB I-II overlay to visualize and the enemy's campaign plan and how he gains passive/active support of the population)

IPB 3

Communities
+
Grievances
+
Insurgent
Strategy

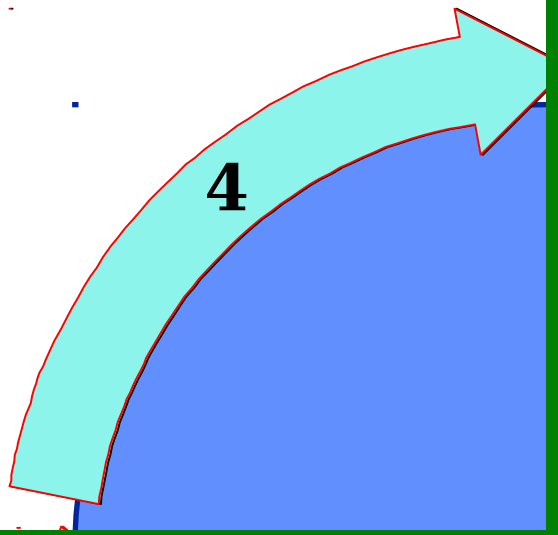
= Passive / Active Support

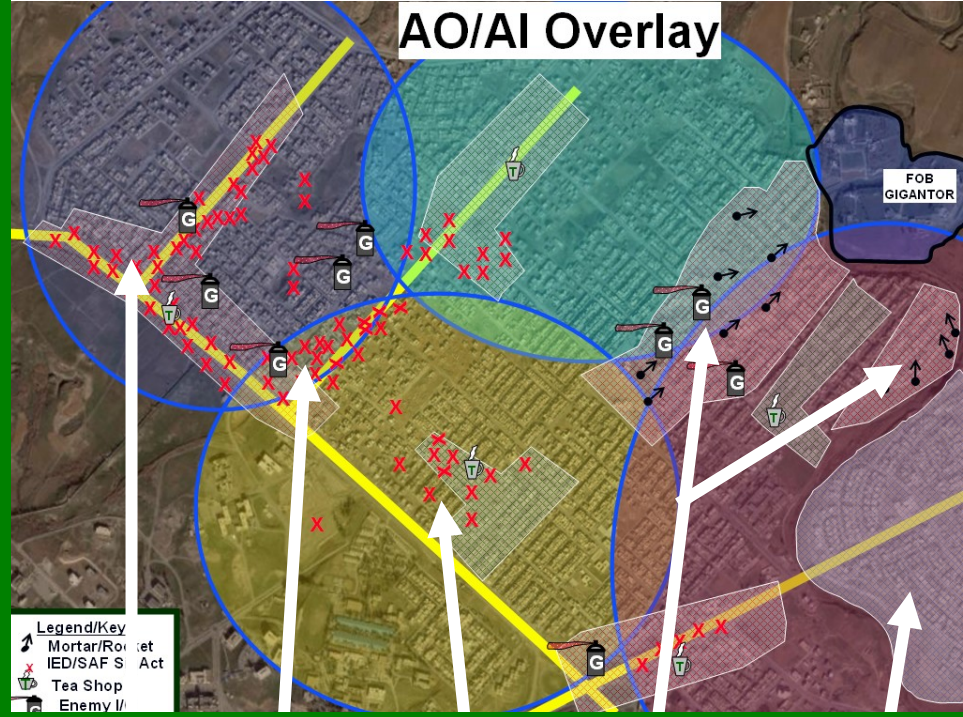
Isolate groups, *communities*, or neighborhoods.



Isolate the insurgent's *strategy*.

Isolate each community's *grievances*.





Begin to Develop Insurgent Campaign Plan

Assess: Strategy

Forecast: Operational OBJs across:

Political	Military	Social	Economic
↓	↓	↓	↓
COAs	COAs	COAs	COAs

3 x Root Causes

3 x Root Causes

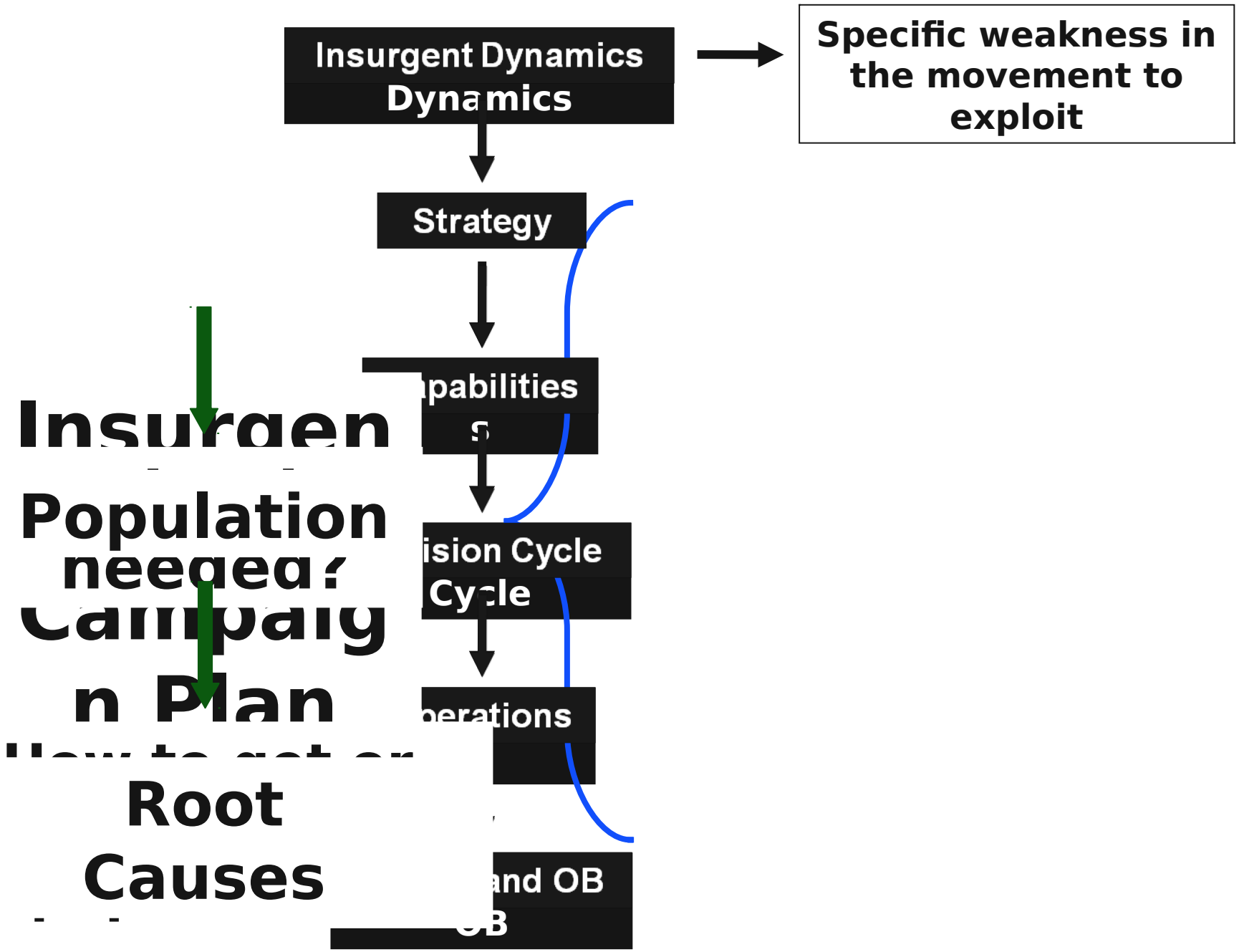
3 x Root Causes

3 x Root Causes

3 x Root Causes

Root Causes

1. Vulnerable Population
2. Lack of Leadership
3. Ineffective Government


Insurgent Dynamics
Dynamics
Specific weakness in the movement to exploit
Strategy
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Insurgen
Population
needed?
Campaig
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Cycle
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Root
Causes
and OB
OB

Insurgent Doctrine

<u>Note on Doctrine</u>: Insurgents do not follow one specific doctrinal model or theory (Mao, Guevara, Marighella, or Fanon) but aspects of these theories exist among various insurgencies. These theories assist us as a basic guideline and common frame of reference.

There are two types of political revolution:

- Complete change from one constitution to another

- Modification of an existing constitution

~ Aristotle

7 Dynamics of the Insurgency

1. Leadership: Provide vision, direction, guidance, coordination, and organization

2. Ideology: The insurgency uses ideology to offer society a goal

3. Objectives: Strategic - Insurgent's desired end state
Operational – Sustained operations to support end state.
Tactical - Immediate aims of insurgent acts

4. Environment and geography: Also, Operating within the physical and human environment.

5. External support: These include (Moral, Political, Resources, Sanctuary)

6. Internal support: These include Passive and Active Support

7. Phasing and timing: Passing forward and backward into different phases of an insurgency depending on situation.

8. Organizational and operational patterns: How the insurgency or movement is organized (wings, cells, guerrilla, auxiliaries, leadership, underground, level of decentralization)

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators	**Basic**	**Advanced**	**Yes/No**	**UKN**
1. LEADERSHIP				
Disciplined leadership (well indoctrinated to support Higher's goal vs. impulsive)_	X	X	Y	
Is the leadership effective in controlling the people?			Y	
2. IDEOLOGY				
Well indoctrinated Leaders (cell leaders)			N	X
Is the I/O message regarding ideology focused and believable by the local population?		X	Y	
3. OBJECTIVE				
Attempting to build or strengthen illegal Political Wing				
Operation objectives each have specific I/O message		X	Y	X
4. ENVIRONMENT AND GEOGRAPHY				
Insurgents understand and effectively use the local culture to gain support	X	X	Y	
Insurgents have infiltrated, manipulated, or control local economic community			Y	
5. EXTERNAL SUPPORT	X			
Resources tied to a legitimate government			Y	
Political wing attempted to or has entered elections				
6. INTERNAL SUPPORT				X
Insurgents have passive support of the local population		X	Y	
Insurgents have active support of the local population				
7. PHASES AND TIMING				
Ability to shift to other Phases to capitalize on the current situation				
Recruiting efforts expand as the people lose faith in the established authority		X	Y	
8. ORGANIZATION AND		X	Y	

Leadership

Addresses 2nd Root Cause – Lack of Leadership

Can be a person or ideal

How important is the localize or movement leader?

- Tactician/Strategist

- Charismatic, cultural, spiritual, symbolic, pre-martyr status

- Is the leader insignificant or even harmful to the cause?

Determine amount of resources to use against target

Leadership

- Senior staff
- Spokesman
- Political wing leader
- Guerrilla leader
- Auxiliary leader
- Underground leader
- Cell leaders

Leadership

Signature

- Rely on decentralized operations

- Use of covert/clandestine communications (low and high tech)

- Mindset: Do not resemble western or conventional leadership

Characteristics

- Educated

- Skillful communicator

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

	Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
		Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
	1. LEADERSHIP				
FP	Disciplined leadership support higher's goals	X		N	
	Leader was selected by external force				?
	Leadership effective in controlling the people? How?		X	Y	
	Well articulate/motivating speaker		X	Y	
	Has risen to level of mystical; his death will rally the people				?
WP	Uses coercion, extortion, and/or provides security from rivals	X		Y	
FP	Leaders inspires subordinates to become effective leaders	X		N	
	Insurgent leader is also a leader in the community?				?
	Leadership provide an aspect of government to the people?	X		N	
	Does the leadership take credit for reconstruction, services, basic needs, provided by to government forces?		X	Y	

Ideology

Ability to address root causes

What is wrong with government and how they will fix it

Used to justify actions

Ideology guides the insurgents in offering society a goal

The insurgents' plans must be vague enough for broad appeal and specific enough to address important issues

Ideology

Are there competing or conflicting ideologies or strategic objectives within a group?

Ideology greatly influences the insurgent's perception of his environment which in turn shapes the movement's organization and methods.

Message = Land reform

Possible targets

groups

m

Rob banks that own titles
Kidnap wealthy land owners

Ideology

nture (Type) of Insurgency	vs.	Strategy of Insurgen
Shi'a Extremist → Theocracy		Urban Terrorist Strategy
Kurdish PKK → Autonomy		"Foco" Strategy
Sunni Extremist → Return to power		Protracted War Strategy
Al Qaeda → Rid Muslim World of Western Influence		Subversive Strategy

Coalition Forces (out)

Coalition Forces (stay)

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
2. IDEOLOGY				
Is there conflicting ideology within the movement?			Y	
Do insurgent targets reflect the insurgent's ideology			Y	
Does the insurgency collaborate with rival insurgents or criminals to achieve their goals?				?
Overall , well indoctrinated cell?	X		N	
- Guerrilla cells?		X	Y	
- Auxiliary cells?	X		N	
Message sufficient to justify insurgent violence?				?
Insurgent message focused and believable by the locals?		X	Y	
Are captured insurgents highly resistant to interrogation?	X		N	
Does the insurgent's message or actions accurately address immediate grievances and complaints ?		X	Y	
Does the insurgent's message or actions accurately address the underlying issue?	X		N	

Objective

Strategic: Overall political goal

Operational: Continuous operations nationally, regionally, or locally in support of the strategic goal. The objectives span the following types:

Political Military Social Economic

Tactical: are immediate actions designed to support the operational process. These can be both physical and psychological.

Objectives

Insurgencies normally seek to overthrow the existing social order and reallocate power within the country (impetus to a revolution)

They may also seek to—

Overthrow an established government <u>without</u> a follow-on social revolution. (Former Regime Element - FRE).

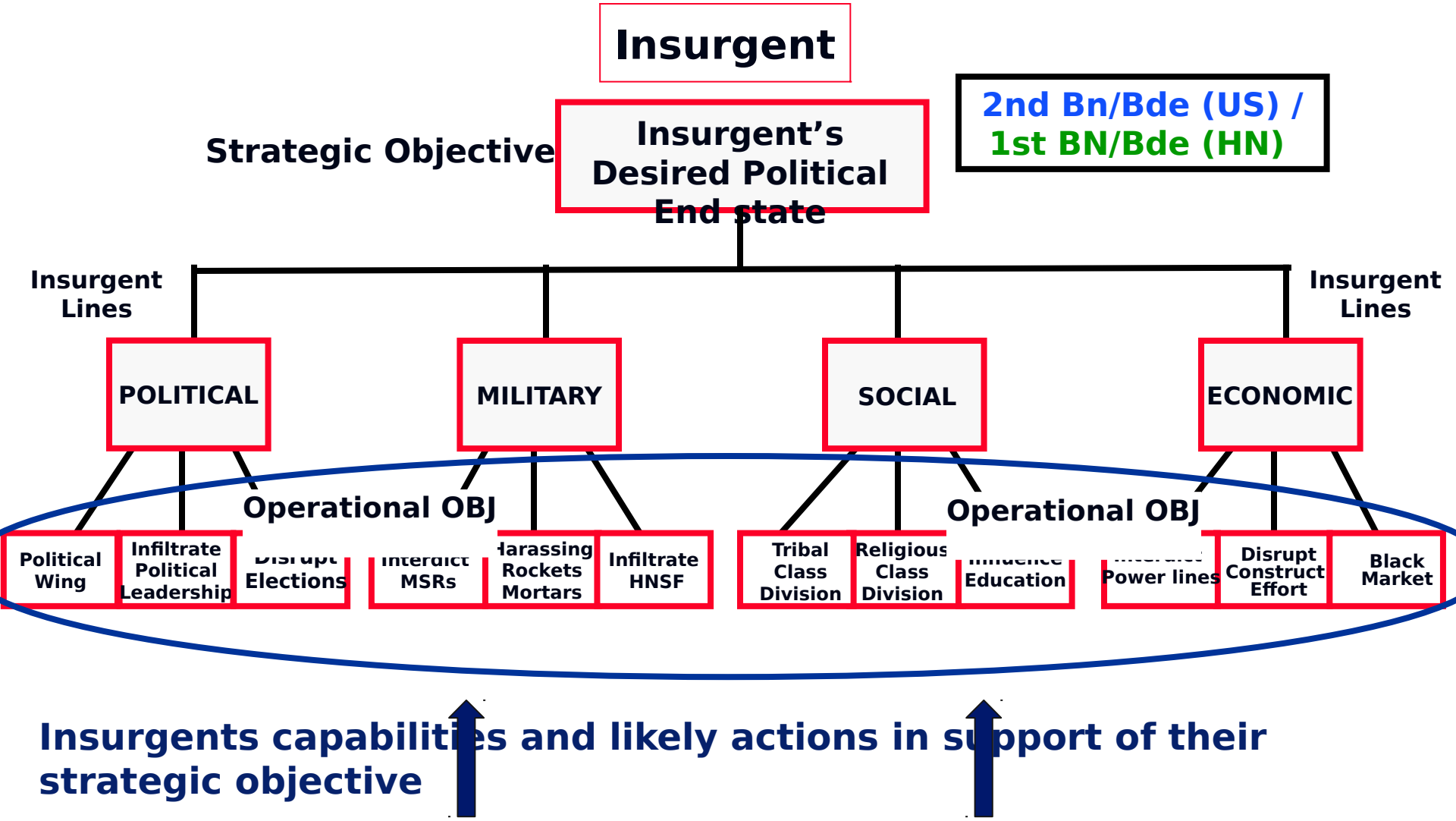
Establish an autonomous national territory within the borders of a state. (Kurdish PKK).

Cause the withdrawal of an occupying power. (FRE, Sadr, AS/AI, JAM)

Extract political concessions that are unattainable through less violent means. (Sadr)

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
3. OBJECTIVE				
Attempting to build or strengthen illegal political wing?				
Attempting to legitimize illegal Political Wing?				
Insurgent operations each have a specific message?				
Insurgents effectively draw out government forces?				
Provide services to population after collateral damage from CF/HN combat ops ?				
Insurgents know CF/HN sectors, patches, vehicle markings?				
Able to spark sectarian violence for specific goals?				
Insurgents appear to learn rapidly from their opponent’s mistakes?				
Conduct complex and coordinated attacks?				
Insurgents conduct simultaneous efforts to maximize the psychological impact making it appear they are far stronger than estimated?				



Insurgents capabilities and likely actions in support of their strategic objective

- Conducting now (that we know of)?
- Conducting now (we don't know of)?
- Will conduct in the future?

Most probable and most dangerous course of action

= Capabilities

Environment and Geography

Physical and Human “terrain” and weather. How does the insurgents utilize, blend in, exploit, etc the environment and geography?

Are their shortcomings something we can use to identify members of the insurgency, movement trends, upcoming operations

Look at “large picture” as well:

- seasons

- border regions, mountain ranges, major terrain features well outside the AO

Vulnerable Population
Leadership
Government Control

Environment/Effects

Root Causes

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Root Causes

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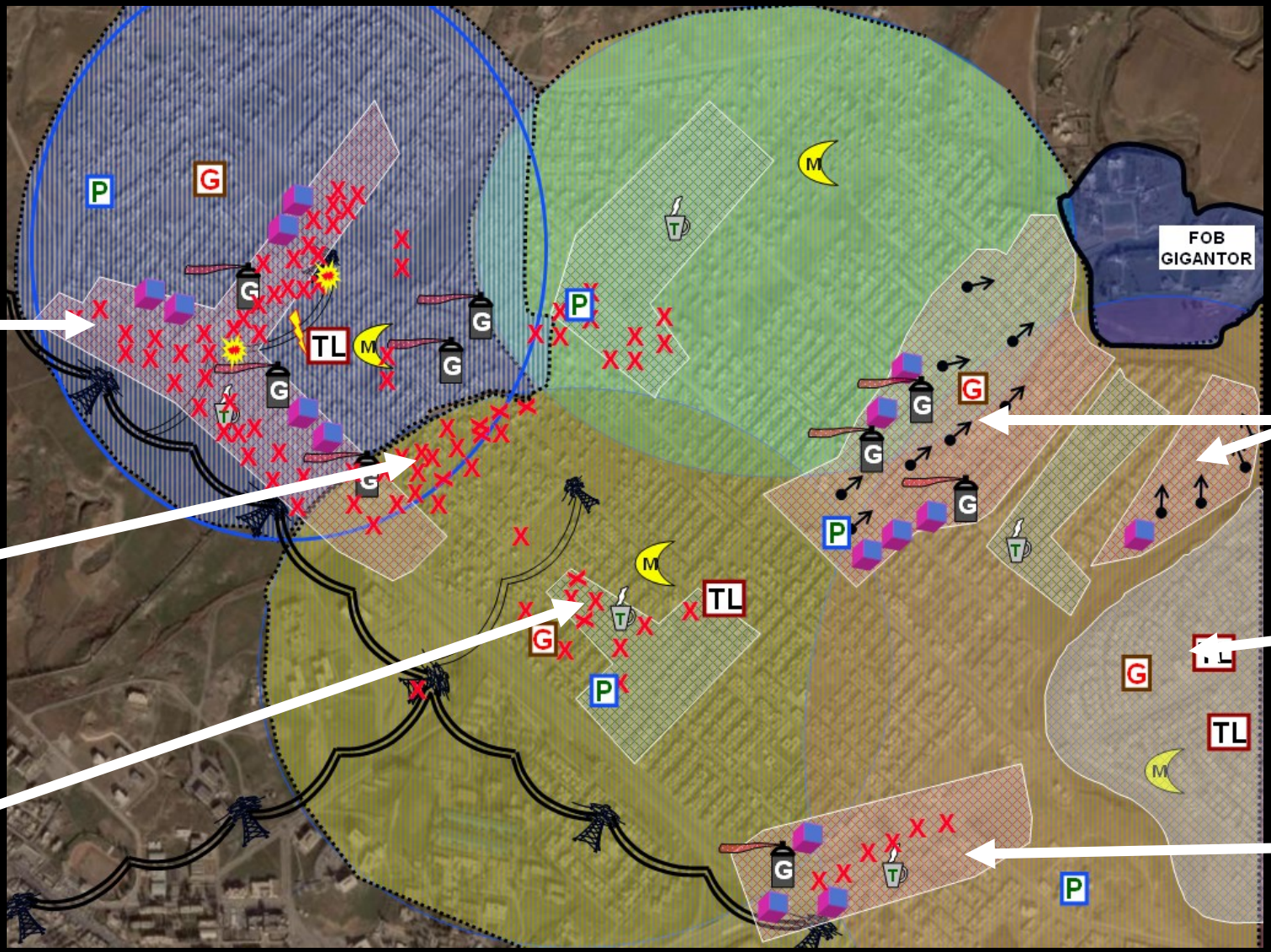


INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
4. ENVIRONMENT AND GEOGRAPHY				
Insurgency utilizes terrain effectively (rural or urban)?				
Insurgents conduct resupply or movements at night?				
Insurgents effectively conduct combat operations at night?				
Insurgents operate in all weather and light conditions?				
Exploit CF/HN weaknesses during adverse light/weather?				
Insurgent’s resources/recruits based seasonal conditions?				
Insurgents, are skilled survivalist that can live off the land?				
Insurgents effectively draw counterinsurgents to rugged and remote terrain or weather that diminishes their strengths?				

External Support

Resources: **Money, weapons, food, advisors, and training.**
So What? Ans. Advisors can increase abilities, AA weapons, ATGM, EFPs

Sanctuary: **Secure training and operational or logistics bases.**
So What? Ans: Consolidate and Reorganize, physical/psych outlet, protect resources

Moral: **Acknowledgement of the insurgents as just and admirable.**
So What? Ans: Morale, gain recruits, resources, sanctuary

Political: **Provide direction and guidance to group. Active promotion of the insurgents' strategic goals in international forums.**

Most Dangerous

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
5. EXTERNAL SUPPORT				
Enjoy political and/or moral support from external actor?				
Dependent on external support for basic weapons/equipment?				
Receive external resources of advanced weapons/equipment?.				
Presence of foreign advisors, trainers, or representatives?				
Training, operational, or logistics bases externally?				
Can insurgents cross international borders at will?				
Insurgent group or their political wing is trying to meet with coalition forces or host nation (cease fire, open dialog, etc.)?				
Political wing has denounced violence and is trying to separate itself from the militant wing publically?				
Insurgent political wing has a media element for				

Internal Support

Passive Support: **Freedom of Movement**

Active Support: **Active participation to assist the insurgent movement. Add to population control, aid and comfort to insurgency, riots and demonstration, pass propaganda, provide information.**

Internal:

- **Resources**
- **Sanctuary**
- **Moral**
- **Political**

} **Internal and local**

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
6. INTERNAL SUPPORT				
People provide freedom of movement primarily out of fear?				
Freedom of movement due to enemy addressing root causes?				
Insurgents employ dedicated members for Population and Resource Control (PRC)?				
High quality and volume of tips/walk-ins from the community?				
Do insurgents acquire resources, recruits, information from local population through force, terrorism, and threats?				
Do the insurgent enjoy the active support of the local population to a degree that enhances their capabilities?				
Do the local members of the community provide early warning to insurgents on counterinsurgency				

Phases of an Insurgency

Phases of an Insurgency

From captured ***Official Manual 208 Iraqi Counter-insurgency Warfare Manual*** –

Three Phase of the Insurgency

1. **Preliminary Stage** (AKA Latent and incipient)
2. **The Equilibrium Stage** (AKA Guerrilla Warfare)
3. **Final Stage** (AKA War of Movement)

3 x Root Causes

Phase I
Latent and Incipient

Phase Shift

Phase II
Guerrilla War

Phase Shift

Phase III
War of Movement

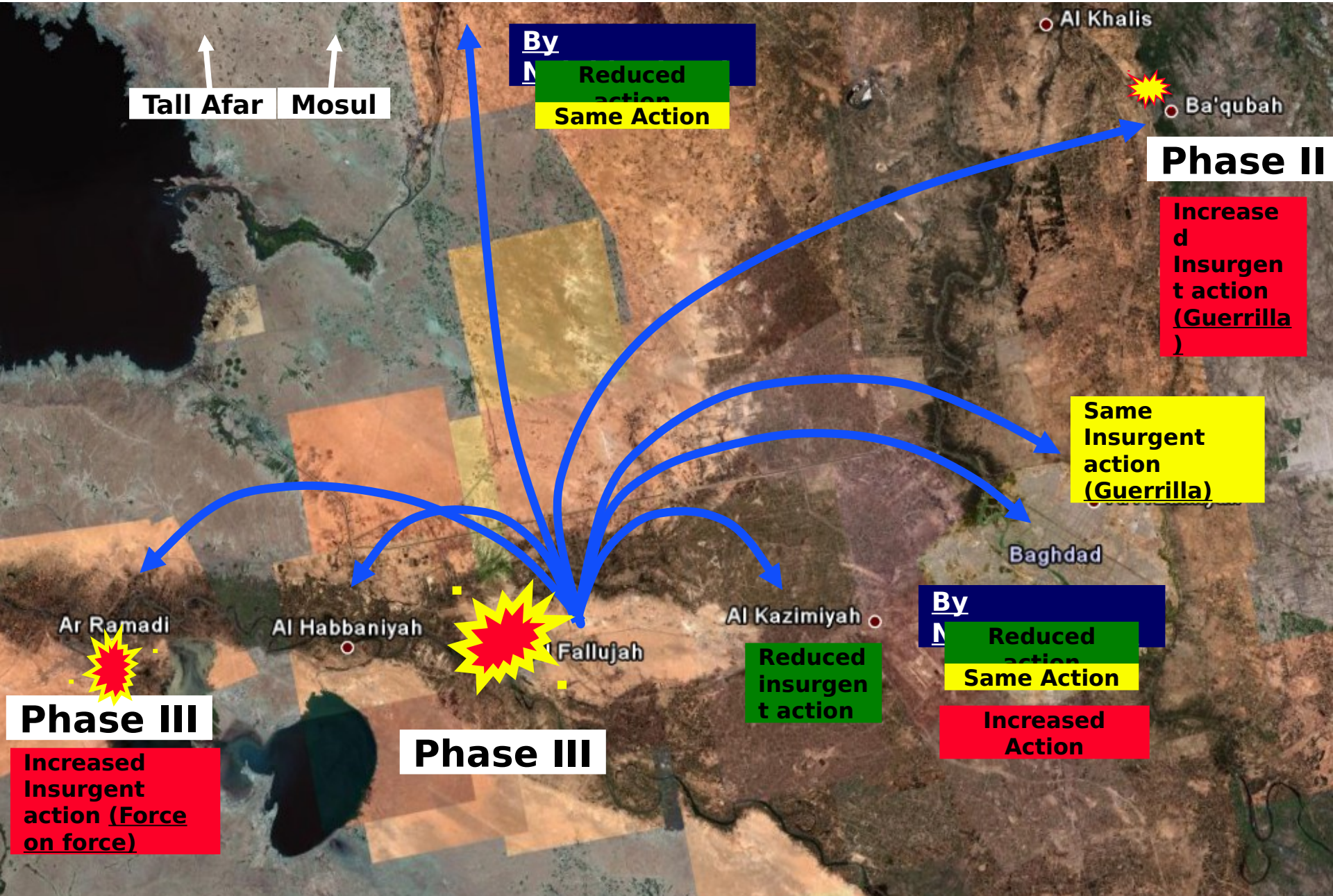
Mobilized Population

Robberies

egress routes

Force HNSF across wide front

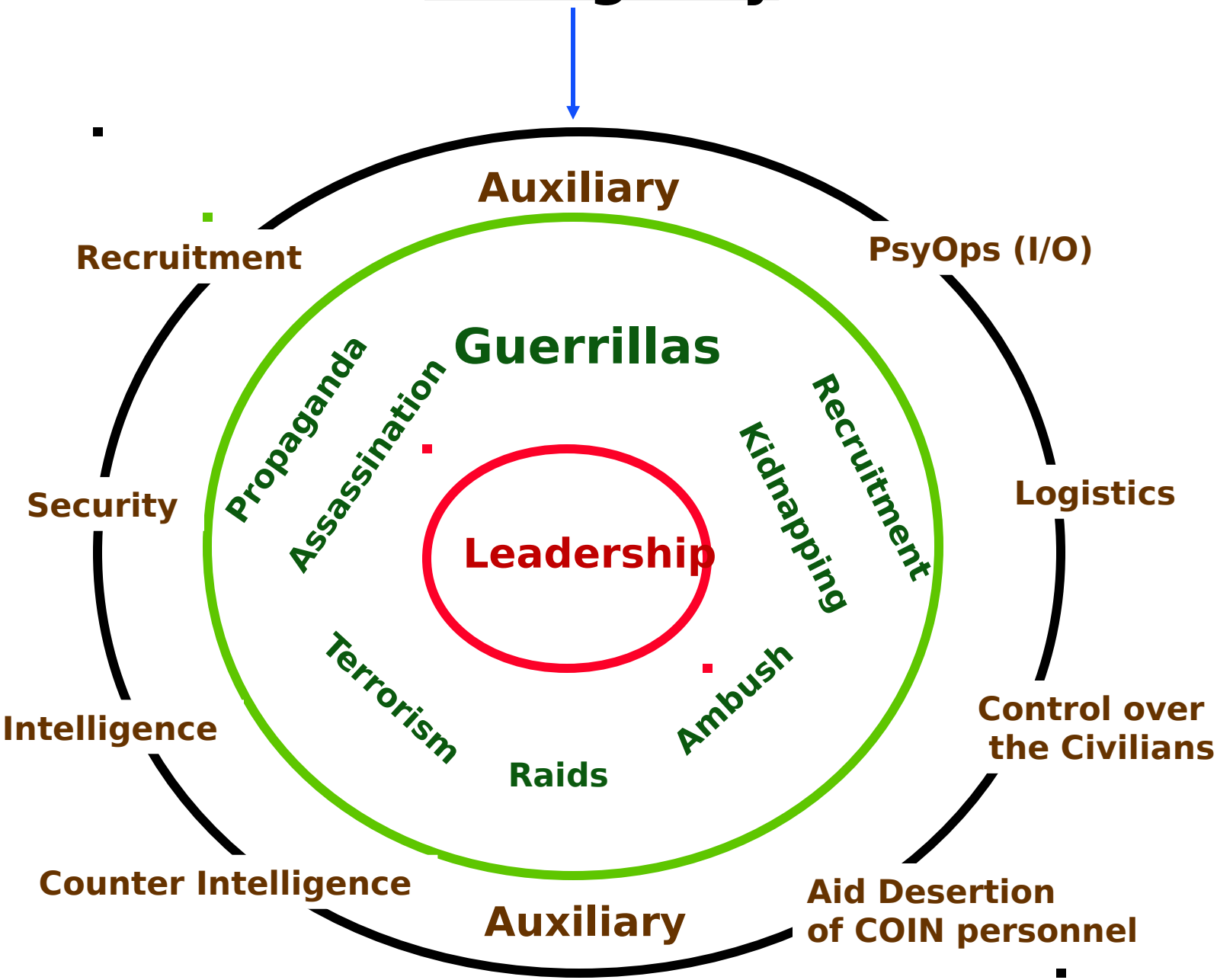
Phases of an Insurgency



INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
7. PHASES AND TIMING				
Is the insurgency using phase I to strengthening and expanding their military and political organizations?				
Insurgent propaganda is being used to prepare the population to resist with demonstrations, riots, boycotts, or sabotage?				
Insurgents are conducting armed propaganda?				
Insurgents setting up parallel government and issuing orders?				
Insurgents actively target government institutions (police stations, town halls, government buildings)?				
Propaganda aimed at create feeling of hopelessness of CFs?				
Increased cache activities to support transition to phase II?				
Insurgents are stepping up intelligence collection efforts?				

Insurgency


Auxiliary
Recruitment
PsyOps (I/O)
Guerrillas
Propaganda
Assassination
Recruitment
Kidnapping
Security
Logistics
Leadership
Terrorism
Ambush
Intelligence
Control over
the Civilians
Raids
Counter Intelligence
Aid Desertion
of COIN personnel
Auxiliary

Organization

Command Group: Composed of the resistance commander and reps. of the guerrilla forces in the area. (Cmd & Staff)

Guerrilla unit: each cell consists of 10-15 persons, and is divided into two or three sub-cells, each of 5-6 persons. (Combat Arms)

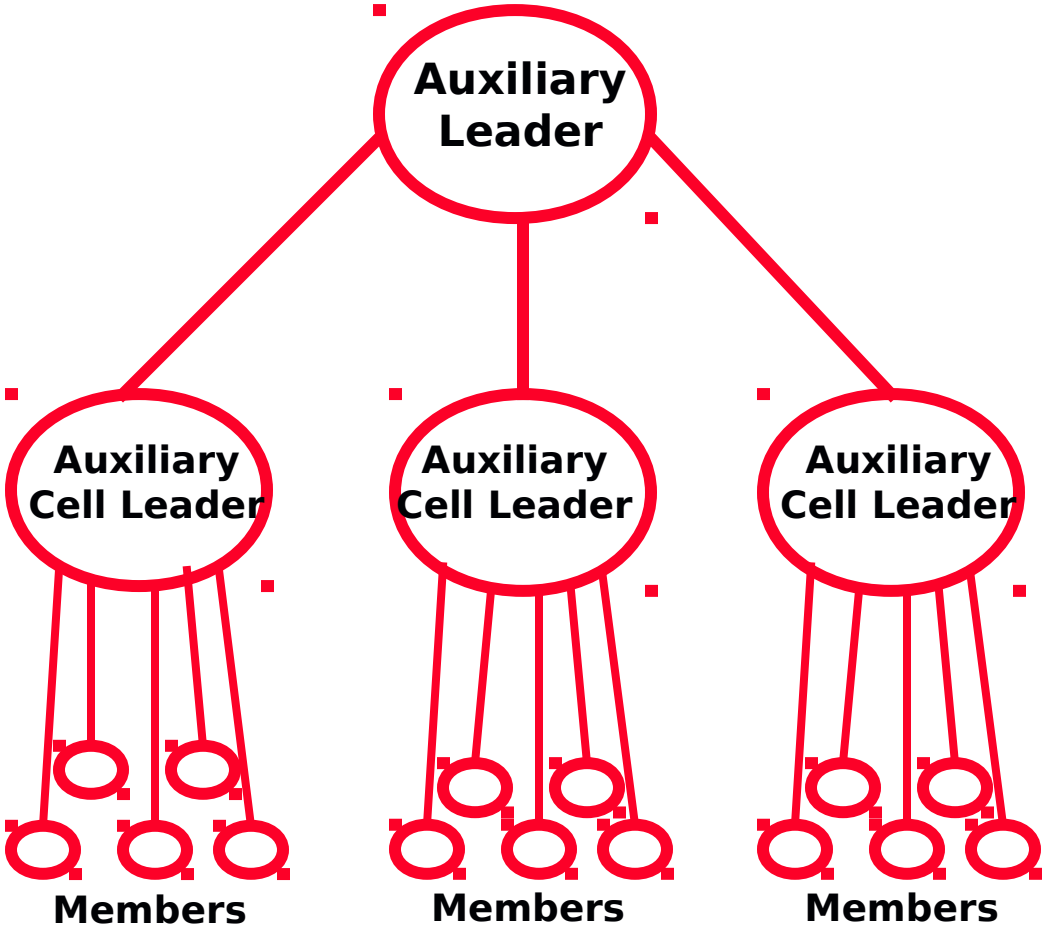
Auxiliary forces: (members of the population) typically provide to the Command Group and Guerrillas (Combat Support & Combat Service Support)

- Logistics
- Control over the Civilians
- Intelligence/Counter Intelligence
- Recruitment/screening
- Conduct Deception Operations
- Information Operations
- Transportation systems
- Medical Support
- Promote/facilitate desertion of Security Forces
- Inner and Outer Security Zones and Early Warning
- Manufacture/maintenance of equipment and weapons (IEDs)

Underground: Clandestine, covert, overt operations (Special Operations Forces)

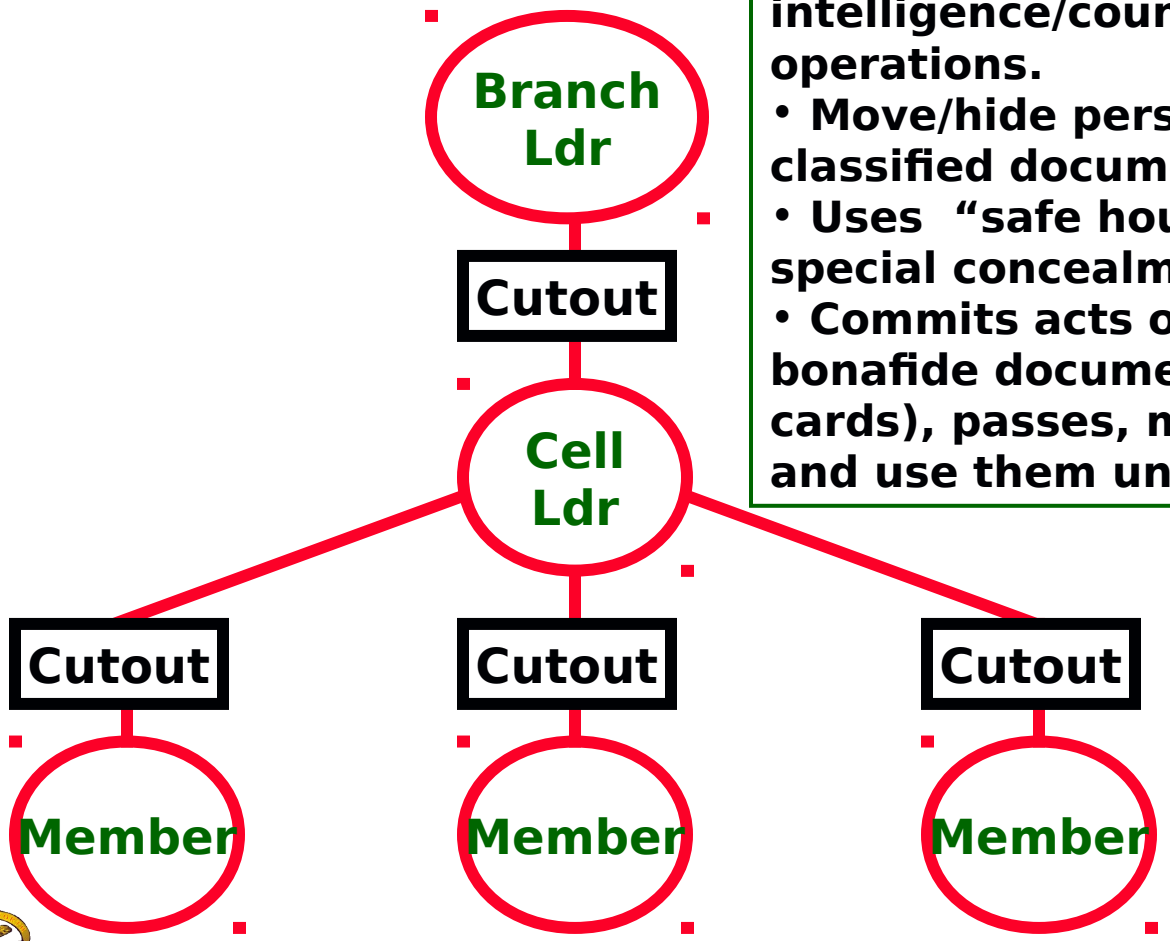
- Political Wing members
- Intelligence/Counter Intelligence
- I/O/Psychological Warfare
- Maintain safe houses
- Sabotage, assassination and subversion

Auxiliary Cell



Maintain a permanent residence in the denied sector or AO and have identifiable and legitimate means of livelihood. People who are simply coerced or duped into supporting the resistance are <u>not</u> considered auxiliary members. Auxiliary components in a sector or AO are normally satellites of local guerrilla forces, following the guidance of tribal or religious leaders.

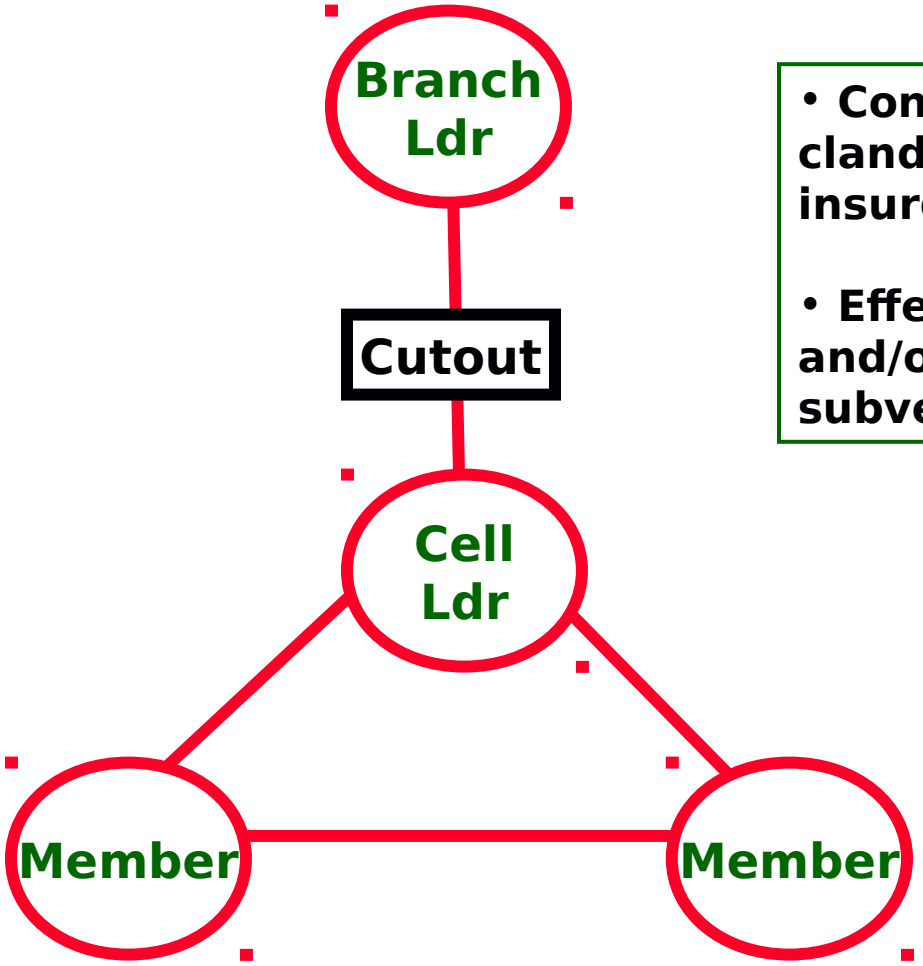
Underground Intelligence Cell



- Covert and clandestine intelligence/counter intelligence operations.
- Move/hide personnel, materials, and classified documents.
- Uses "safe houses", selected routes, special concealment containers/vehicles.
- Commits acts of deception to steal bonafide documents (identification [ID] cards), passes, money, and passports) and use them under false pretenses.

Underground Operations

Cell



- Conduct covert, overt and clandestine operation in support of insurgency's goals.
- Effect political, military, economic, and/or social change through subversion and force of arms.

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

Insurgent Dynamics and Indicators to assess strategy, fracture points (FP) and weak points (WP)	Mission Analyses - Facts and Assumptions			
	Basic	Advanced	Yes / No	UKN
8. OPERATIONAL/ORGANIZATIONAL PATTERN				
Cells and elements effectively compartmentalized?				
Insurgency has effective underground – (covert/clandestine)?				
Insurgency has effective auxiliary cells?				
Guerrilla cells augment themselves only with skilled, trained, and indoctrinated recruits?				
The insurgents have a separate and dedicated propaganda or media element?				
Guerrilla cells are trained and used for specific mission (kidnapping cells, raids, ambushes, sniper, indirect fire)?				
Guerrilla cells conducting sabotage are skilled in attacking key nodes of infrastructure?				
Insurgent leaders and subordinates use of clandestine communication methods?				

INSURGENCY STRATEGY ASSESSMENT TOOL (ISAT)

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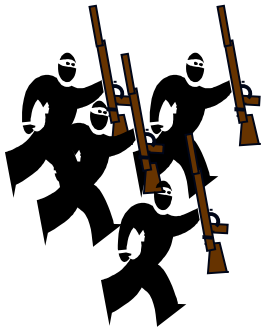
Disciplined leadership (well indoctrinated to support Higher's goal vs. impulsive)_	X	X	Y	
Is the leadership effective in controlling the people?			Y	
2. IDEOLOGY				
Well indoctrinated Leaders (cell leaders)			N	X
Is the I/O message regarding ideology focused and believable by the local population?		X	Y	
3. OBJECTIVE				
Attempting to build or strengthen illegal Political Wing				
Operation objectives each have specific I/O message		X	Y	X
4. ENVIRONMENT AND GEOGRAPHY				
Insurgents understand and effectively use the local culture to gain support	X	X	Y	
Insurgents have infiltrated, manipulated, or control local economic community			Y	
5. EXTERNAL SUPPORT	X			
Resources tied to a legitimate government			Y	
Political wing attempted to or has entered elections				
6. INTERNAL SUPPORT				X
Insurgents have passive support of the local population		X	Y	
Insurgents have active support of the local population				
7. PHASES AND TIMING				
Ability to shift to other Phases to capitalize on the current situation				
Recruiting efforts expand as the people lose faith in the established authority		X	Y	
8. ORGANIZATION AND		X	Y	

Insurgent Strategies

<u>Note:</u> Graphics depict highlights. Several strategies have aspects that overlap (e.g. I/O campaign, political wings, infrastructure attacks). See supporting notes, handouts, and reference slide for additional information

Urban (terrorist) Strategy

Enemy attacks Government



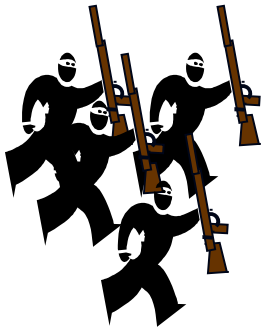
Enemy want Government to <u>overreact against population</u> (suspend rights, curfews, searches, imprisonment, torture, "disappeared") to pursue Insurgents

People Enraged

Foco Strategy - (Delegitimize Governmen

Enemy attacks Governmen

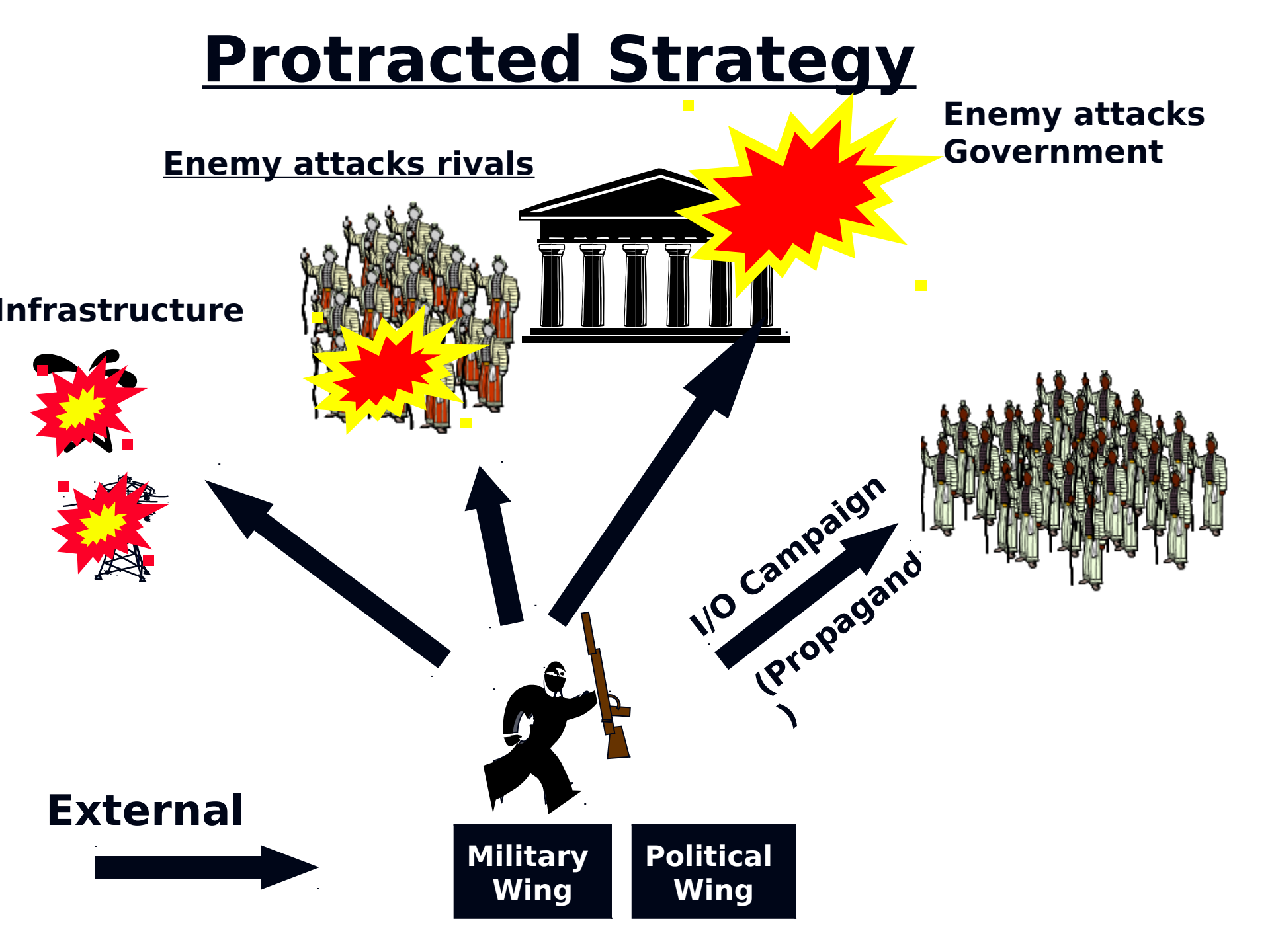
Enemy wants Government to lose legitimacy and inspire a vulnerable population to join the insurgents against the government



~~People Enraged~~

Encourage

Protracted Strategy

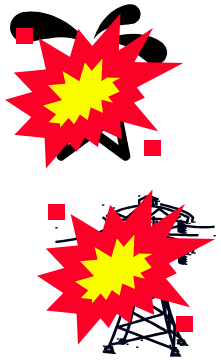


Subversive Strategy

Enemy attacks rivals

Enemy attacks Government

Infrastructure



Political Wing openly denounces violence to gain legitimacy

Political Wing

Legitimacy

Illegitimacy

Military Wing

Political Wing

Legitimacy

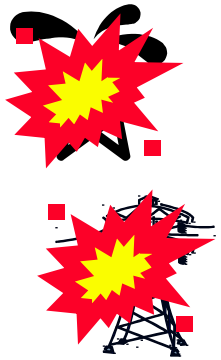
Illegitimacy

Subversive Strategy

Enemy attacks rivals

Enemy attacks Government

Infrastructure



Political Wing openly denounces violence to gain legitimacy

Political Wing

Legitimacy

Legitimacy

Illegitimacy

Military Wing

Illegitimacy

Shifting Strategy/Phases

Insurgencies are at their weakest while the shift

Indicators of the shift (Dynamics)

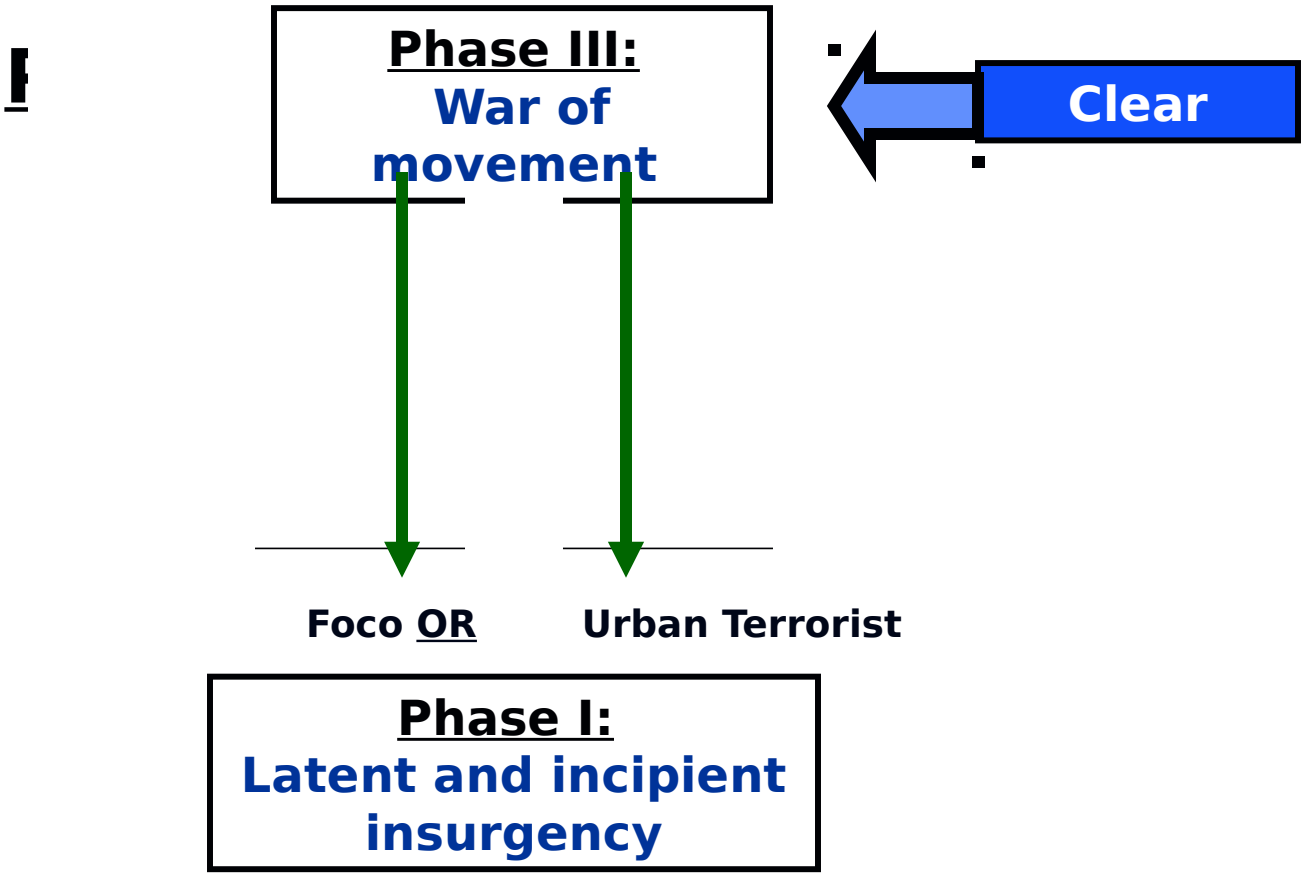
Forecast the (Operational and Tactical)

Why do they occur?

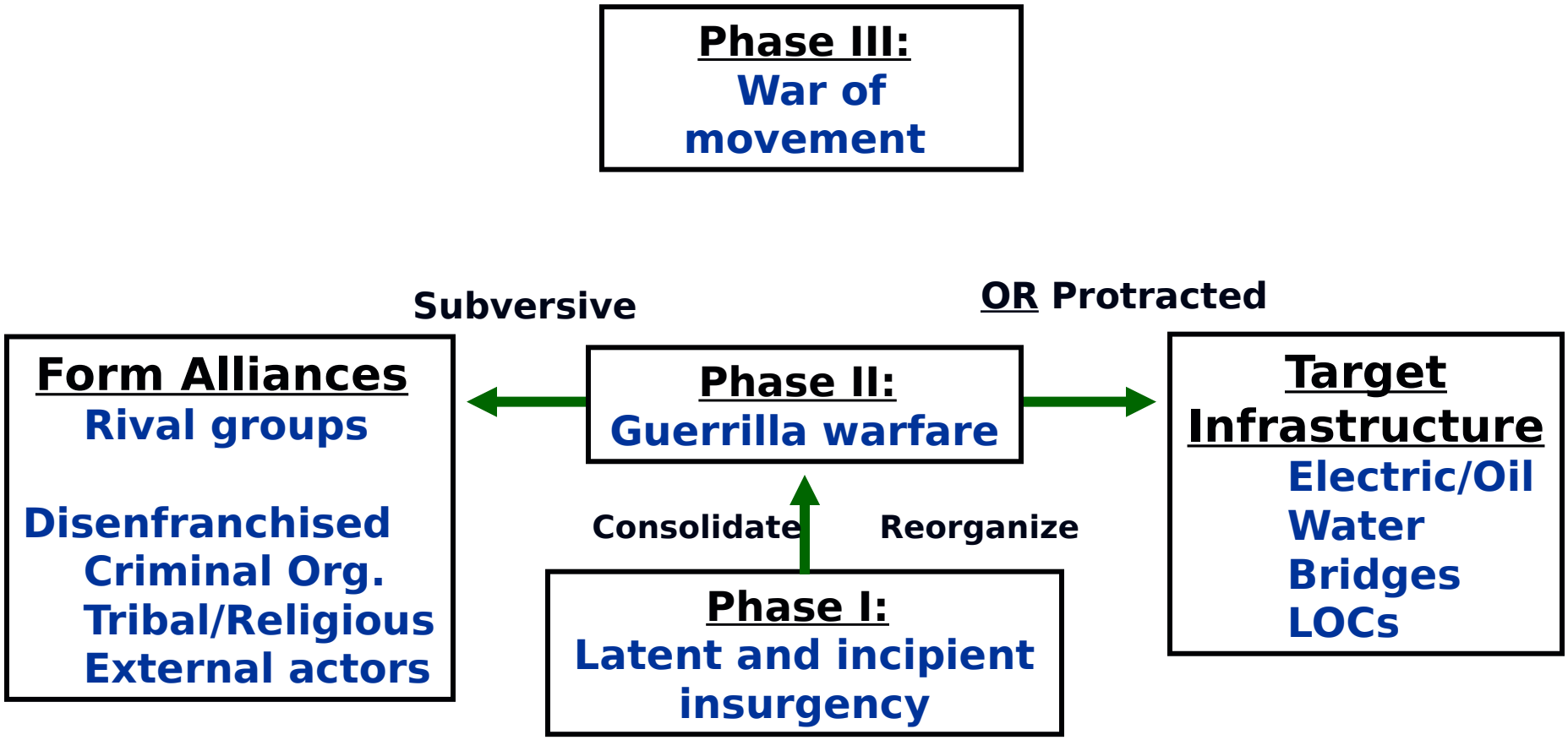
- **Time**
- **External Support**
- **Change in Leadership**
- **Counterinsurgent action (Political, Military, Social, Economic)**

Note: These shifts are like crossing danger areas. They will happen fast and if we aren't watching we can't detect and exploit.

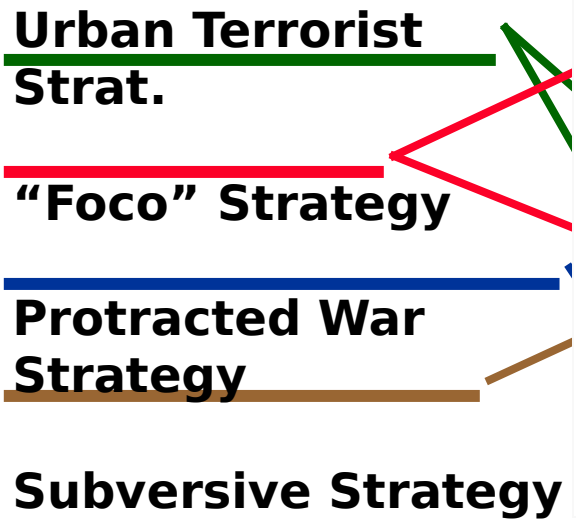
Example


Phase III:
War of movement
Clear
Foco OR
Urban Terrorist
Phase I:
Latent and incipient insurgency

Example


Phase III:
War of movement
Subversive
OR Protracted
Form Alliances
Rival groups
Disenfranchised
Criminal Org.
Tribal/Religious
External actors
Phase II:
Guerrilla warfare
Target Infrastructure
Electric/Oil
Water
Bridges
LOCs
Consolidate
Reorganize
Phase I:
Latent and incipient insurgency

Insurgent Strategy



Conclusion

"If you know yourself but not the enemy

every victory gained you will also suffer a de

- Sun Tzu

Questions?

Questions?

Appendix

Phases and Timing

US Doctrinal Model	5-Stage Urban Model
Phase I **Latent and incipient insurgency**	**<u>Stage 1</u> Violent Propaganda (Gain Support)** **<u>Stage 2</u> Growth (Establish infrastructure, gain limited control)**
Phase II **Guerrilla warfare**	**<u>Stage 3</u> Guerrilla Offensive (Offense against REAL targets)**
Phase III **War of movement**	**<u>Stage 4</u> Mobilization of the Masses (Create Popular Movement)** **<u>Stage 5</u> Urban Uprising (Take over / form rival Government)**

Phases of an Insurgency

Phase I: (Iraqi) Preliminary Stage or (US) Latent and incipient insurgency. Activity in this phase ranges from I/O to organization to limited subversive activity. The guerrilla force does not conduct continuous operations but rather selected acts of terrorism. (Key Tasks: I/O, organization/structure, training, limited strikes)

Phase II: (Iraqi) Equilibrium Stage or (US) Guerrilla warfare. This phase is reached when the insurgent movement, having gained sufficient local or external support, initiates organized continuous guerrilla warfare or related forms of violence against the government. (Key Tasks: Coordinated strikes, higher tempo of directed violence, able to resupply, conduct intel/CI/training/commo, maintain semi-permissive environment)

Phase III: (Iraqi) Final Stage or (US) War of movement. When the guerrilla attains the force structure and capability to directly engage MNF/ISF in decisive combat, continuing to progressive towards conventional tactics. He may also begin to conduct more extensive defensive operations in this phase to protect the areas he controls. (Key Tasks: Establish non-permissive environment for MNF/ISF forces, higher sustainment of forces, foothold in the political system [if applicable to mass-oriented or subversive type strategy]

Combining Phases and Strategy